NUMBER SEVEN.

Poetry.

THE CELESTIAL ARMY. BY THOMAS B. READ.

I stood by the open casement And looked upon the night, And saw the westward-going stars Pass slowly out of sight

Slowly the bright procession
Went down the gleaming arch,
And my soul discerned the music Of their long triumphial march, Till the great celestial army,

Stretching far beyond the poles, Became the eternal symbol Of the mighty march of souls.

Onward, forever onward, Red Mars led down his clan; And the moon, like a mailed maiden, Was riding in the van.

And some were bright in beauty, And some were faint and small, But these might be in their greatest height, The noblest of them al Downward, forever downward,

Bebind carth's dusky shore, They passed into the unknown night. They passed—and were no more. No more? 0, say not so !

And downward is not just;

For the sight is weak and the sense is dim. That looks through heated dust. The stars and the mailed moon,

Though they seem to fall and die, Still sweep with their embattled liers, An endless reach of sky, And though the hills of death

May hide the bright array. The marshaled brotherhood of souls Still keeps its upward way. Upward, forever upward,

And hear the glorious music Of the conquerors of time And long let me remember. That the palest, faintest one, May to diviner vision be A bright and blessed sun-

The Free Press

BURLINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1861.

GEN. McDOWELL'S REPORT. Gen. McDowell's official report of the Bull battle, July 21st, is too long for us to insert entire. A large part of it relating to the enemy's cannon. ition and movements of the bodies of troops engaged could not be clearly apprehended without a particular map of the grounds. We give below extracts from it, on

points of chief interest :past two o'clock A. M., so as to arrive on the delay is the first division getting out of its camp on the road and the other divisions were in consequence between two and three hours behind the time appointed—a great misfortune, as events

THE ENEMY REINFORCED. The enemy were evidently disheartened and broten o'clock in the morning, and it was after three o'clock in the afternoon. The men had been up since two o'clock in the morning, and had made what to those numsed to such things seemed a long But we had been fighting since half-past march before coming into action though the long-est distance gone over was not more than nine and I miles; and though they had three days' pro-ons served out to them the day before, many no doubt either did not eat them, or threw them away on the march or during the battle, and were therefore without food. They had done much bad been driven from the hill in the first two st-

men out of the ranks. It was at this time that the enemy's reinforcements came to his aid from the rail road train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of Johnston's army. They threw themselves in the woods on our right, and toward the rear of our right, and opened a fire of musketry on our men, which caused them to break and retire down the hilleids. This soon degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy. Every effort was made to rally them, even beyond reach of enemy's fire, but in vain.

THE RETREAT. Efforts were made to protect the retreat by a disposition of forces on the Centreville

The ridge being held in this way, the retreatthe rear. The enemy followed us from the ford tioned here—among them the 2d Vermont. as far as Cub run, and owing to the read becoming blocked up at the crossing, caused us more damage there, for the artillery could not pass, and several pieces and caissons had to be abandoned. In the panio the horses hauling the caissons and ammunition, were cut from their places by persons to escape with, and in this way much artillery lest, but also many of the ambulances mrrying the wounded.

By sundown most of our men had gotten bebind Centreville ridge, and it became a question whether we should or not endeavor to make a stand there. The condition of our artillery and its ammunition, and the want of food for the men. who had generally abandoned or thrown away all that had been issued the day before, and the utter disorganization and consequent demoralization of the mass of the army, seemed to all who were pear enough to be consulted—division and brigade commanders and staff—to admit of no alternative but to fall back; the more to as the position of Blackburn's ford was then in possession of the encuy, and he was already turning our left. On sending the officers of the staff to the different camps, they found, as they reported to me, that our decision had been anticipated by the troops, ost of those who had come in from the from most of those who and to the rear, the panic being already on the road to the rear, the panic with which they came in still continuing and bur-

rying them along. THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING

From the returns it will be seen that our killed cunted to nineteen officers, and four hundred and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and priwater; and our wounded to sixty-four officers and nine hundred and forty-seven non-commissioned offic re and privates. Many of the wounded will total of killed and disabled from further service under one thousand. The return of the missing s very inaccurate, the men supposed to be miss ing having fatten into other regiments and gone to Washington-many of the Zouaves to N. York. In one brigade the number originally reported at six hundred and sixteen, was yesterday reduced to one hundred and seventy four. These reductions are being made daily. In a few days a more

Of course nothing accurate is known of the loss of the enemy. An officer of their forces, coming from them with a flag of truce, admitted eighteen hundred killed and wounded, and other information shows this to be much under the true number.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE RESULTS. When I submitted to the General-in-chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan stirring last last night and this morning, indicat- attack a masked battery of at least six wellof operations and estimate of force required, the ing the apprehension of an immediate attack .- | mounted cannon. time I was to proceed to carry into effect was fixed is the Sth July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General-in-chief, and the same direction, part-larger force has moved in the same direction. and heads of the animal state of the animal state of the same of the same direction, partmaking the necessary preparations. But the
ly as guard and partly as workmen to prepare
not bug it the night, or the grey of the morning,
regiments, owing, I was told, to want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did
means of defence. The force on our fortification
accident might occur; and it was to the neglect not come across till eight or nine days after the here is to be doubled. Hardly chough for guard on the part of him who ordered the expedition time fixed upon, and went forward without my will be left in Camp. even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade.

The sending reinforcements to Gen. Patterson, by drawing off the wagone, was a further and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the herculan efforts of the Quartermaster-Gen eral, and his favoring me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, subsistence, &c., and the borses for the trains and the artillery, did not arrive for more than a wock after the time appointed to move. I was not prepared as late as the 15th ultime, and the desire I should move in accordance with truth. For instance, the became great, and i, was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the 16th ultime. When I did set out, on the 16th, I was still deficient in wagons for subsistence. But I went forward, trusting to their being procured in time to follow me. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together, with horses, wagons, drivers, and wagon managers, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and on rising, he went in again. He was ably seconded that time of 12,000 s cession troops, than from

as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th instead of the 21st; but when I went forward from Fairfax Court House, beyond Germantown, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march forward. They had only come from Vienna, about 6 miles, and it was not more than 6 miles farther to Centreville-in all a march of 12 miles; but the men were foot-weary, not so much, I was told, by the distance marched, as by the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of

We crossed Bull Run with about 18,000 men of we dressed Built Run with acoust 18,000 men of all arms, the oth division (Miles' and Richardson's brigade) — the left, at Blackburn's ford to Cea-ter ille, and Schench's brigads, of Tyler's division, on the left or the road, near the stone bridge, not

eleewhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and had from that time until the 21st to bring up whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manassas, I en-gaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under Johnston, then kept in theck in the valley by Maj Gen. Patterson, or those kept engaged by Maj. Gen. Butier; and I know that every effort was made by the General-in-chief that this should be done, and that even if Johnston joined Beauregard, it would not be because he could be followed by Gen. Patterson, but from causes not necessary

for me to refer to, if I knew them all. This was not done, and the enemy was free to as semble from every direction, in numbers only stock and his supply of provisions. To the forces, therefore, we drove in from Fairfax Court House, Fairfax Station, Germantown and Centreville and those under Beauregard at Manassas, must be added those under Johnston from Winchester, and ties, which was ordered to assemble at Manassas. What all this amounted to, I cannot say—certainly much more than we attacked them with. I could not, as I have said, more early pash on faster, nor could I delay. A large and the best

part of my forces were three months' volunteers who were sent forward as having long enough to of the New York Eighth militis, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least 5 days. But in vain. They insisted on their dis-

tle, these troops moved to the rear to the sound of In the next few days, day by day, I should officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the

morning, when the army moved forward into bat-

strength of the enemy made us weaker. In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ult, that the general order slight modifications, literally conformed to: that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the which is to be expected at this season. There was every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting-that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on munication and interviews between the forces under Beauregard and those under Johnston somer, there is everything to show how we could have continued successful, even against the odds with which we contended. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your

most obedient servant, IRWIN McDOWELL. B. ig Gen. Commanding.

[Our Army Correspondence.] FROM THE THIRD REGIMENT.

Camp Lyon, Chain Bridge, Washington, Aug. 5 1861. Meests, Editors of the Free Press

I see by the numbers of your paper which you are been so kind as to send me, that you get stance they are tale rumors, whose origin nobody fear or surmise of every soldier in camp. I shall endeavor in whatever I write you, to state what I know or have good reason to believe.

point, consisting at present of the Maine 6th, and an artillery and cavalry company, besides our own regiment. Other regiments will soon be sta-

This point is obviously a very important one. The "Chain Bridge" which gives name to the place, is a thing of the past. The bridge which bridge-passing over not only the river, but the confusion was caused, the panic aggravated, and the road encumbered. Not only were pieces of either side. This bridge is now so defended, that the rebels will not be likely to attack it, though at Fall's Church, seven miles distant, and at Vienna, eleven miles distant, they have large forces.

fording the River above and coming down on this reports of the transaction, believed the expeside. To prepare for such a possible attack a dition badly planned, and that battery is now in process of construction on the bill back of the camp, which, with heavy guns, will command a wide extent of territory on both sides of the river.

reservois from which Washington draws its prin- to civil life, has published in the Boston cipal supply of water. This reservoir lies a few rods above us, bisected by the boundary line of the district. Could the rebels gain this point, Washington would easily fall into their hands. They are well aware of this, and may, in their present state of assurance, make the attack; o succeed will be another thing.

Our pickets brought in this morning four professedly Union men, and a "contraband," all fleeing and men indiscriminately. Two of the men have proper reconnoissance to be made, and had ascer-

four men to march four hours out of six for twenty-four hours, a day or two ago. The lesson

has been very salutory. Aug. 6. Movements in camp have been very tridges-hardly sufficient for 5 minutes fire-to An extra picket went up the river at a late General that every man in the detachment which

FROM THE 2D VT. REGIMENT. IN CAMP AT HUSE HILL, PATERAX CO., VA., ?

August 5th, 1861. Massat. Et ross or one Park Puess

lington concerning the "Verment Guard" not quite struck exactly at his feet on one occasion, plowwas the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sanday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

Lieut. Weed." I do not wish to detract in the was not until the Third and Fifth New York the least from the merits of Lieut. Sharpley.

He has gained the reputation of being a brave utterly incompetent from exhaustion to continue

I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us, so far that Mr. Shaw (from whem the information purports to come) will admit that any member reported such a fac' to him; nor will Lieut Sharpley desire the reputation of so doing. Lieut. Sharpley did take command of the company when Capt. Drew became too exhausted to proceed farther, and led the company until rendered senseless by the cannon ball, when he was carried from the field by privates Meriam and J. S. paulding, and was not seen again by the company until it resolved Centreville. Lient. Weed took command after the misfortune to Lieut. S., and to bim is due the credit of taking the company into battle and bringing it off, showing throughout all the coolness and self-possession ascribed to Lieut. Sharpley. He, certainly, was participation in the main action.

The numbers opposed to us have been variously unjust to Licut. Word not to give him the honor appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy bro't which he dezerves. Lieut. W. is now in command up all be could, which were not kept engaged of the company, and not a let Lieutenant of of the company, and not a let Licutement of another company, as another report says.

We are recruiting up now, and are occupied mostly on guard duty. We have now two compenies each day for guard - one for a picket guard, and the other as a guard about the camp. Since Gen. McCtellan has taken command, we have been kept very close, only two being allowed out of camp at a time, and then only with a written pass Officers and men are debarred from the pleasure of going to Washington, On this made. account, intoxicating drinks have almost dirappeared from camp. This produces a very beneficial effect upon the health of the men. We have but few in the hospital now .

Yesterday was a very sad day with us, rendered so by the death of Corporal Huntley of the those brought up by Davis from Richmond to other places at the South, to which is to be added the Waterbury company. His disease was diptherialevy en masse, ordered by the Richmond authori- Appropriate and very soleum exercises were held, and the corpse was started on its homeward journey. To-day we are called to mourn another brother soldier- private Dow, from the same company, who died of the same disease. Thus whose term of service was about to expire, but have four of our number been laid low by this terrible disease. There are several others in the serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of battle the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of hospital suffering from diptheria, but none which are considered dangerous. The bodies of the-. young men have been sent home to their friends | ter. by the members of the company.

Company G. has five men in the hospital at present, Sergeant Stuart and E. K. Sibley are in the camp hospital. The former was not wounded charge that night. It was granted; and the next as you reported, but was sick with the measles at Centerville upon the day of the battle. By almost superhuman exertions be succeeded in walkdered dangerously ill. Nelson is wounded in the hospital at Washington, while we hear that Cor- 1st Licut. 15th Infantry. poral Wilcox and private Bates are very badly for the battle to which I referred was, with off in the hospital at Annapolis; with these ex-

Our regiment have not yet commenced work rather as an advanced guard. Our pickets occasionly get a sight at those of the enemy, but no skirmishing of importance has occurred, nor do it far enough to break up and destroy the com- we anticipate any forward movement for some time to come. Indeed we are in no condition for such a move as we have half a dozen different we are in a bad fix. Our fare is not much improved, but the boys stand up under all these difficulties much better than could be expected. How long they will live with the miserable rations with which we are supplied is more than I can tell; yet we are promised better rations somethe way there has been much excitement in camp homesick at all, nor are they discouraged,

Hatch that he expects to procure rifled muskets for us. Gen. Davis and Lieut. Gov. Underwood, visited our camp to-day, undoubtedly for the purpose of finishing our equipment.

We have heard to-day that we are to move to days. At any rate you must not expect us to move to Vermont until Jeff. Davis and his rebel

GEN. PIERCE ON THE BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL.

It will be remembered that Brigadier Gen. E. W. Pierce, of the Massachusetts Militia commanded the detachment which made the night attack on Great Bethel, in June last The failure to capture the place was attributed at first pretty generally to the inexperience and inefficiency of Gen. Pierce. There There is greater danger of an attack by a force were many however, who, from the first General Butler should bear a good share of the discredit, which at first was thrown exclusively on Gen. Pierce.

Another circumstance which adds importance | Gen. Pierce having fulfilled the term of to this location is the fact that it commands the service for which he was sent, and returned papers, a statement intended to free himself from the blame, unjustly, as he thinks, imputed to him. The main part of that statement is the following :

On the 9th of June I received orders from Gen. Butler, and accompanying them a plan for an expedition to rout a force of the enemy stationed at Big Bethel. The particular regiment to pro ceed from Hampton to make the attack was desig impressment. They report the rebels are souring rebet force there was there. I was told by the the country impressing forage, provisions, horses commanding General that he had ordered the been discharged, what will be done with the con-traband is not yet determined. I hope he will be to the order of the commanding General, I propeeded on the night of June 9th, to the attack on Big Bethel. It was by his order that I took new Capt. Seaver of the Hartford Co., has been ap- recruits, who had never been under fire, and who pointed Provost Marshal of this vicinity, and in had hardly been in camp a month, and contrary to that capacity has been very active in breaking all the established rules of warfare, to march at midnight 12 miles into the country, without one up rum-selling establishments. The Colonel is moment's rest, and with only 20 rounds of cartbent on breaking up drunkenness. He condemned ridge, to make an attack upon an enemy of un-

trenched in masked batteries.

It was by the order of the commanding General that I was provided with only two small howitzers and one six-pounder, with only 12 rounds of car-

and arranged the plan to notify the detachment rom Newport News of that badge, that I attribute the most lamentable occurrence of that day-the collision of friends in the morning. Indeed have since learned that the white oudges were seen on our arms by those who first fired upon us. ut alas! for them they had no significance.

The orders given me in regard to the attack were explicit, yet they betray a want of know-I notice that some reports have gone to Bur-lington concerning the "Verment Guard" not onite the opportunity been afforded me to have made a reconnoisance myself, I am confident that the defeat, at least, would not have our. And yet, coolness and self-possession. A cannon shot might, at least, have entered the battery, though

by Col. Townsend and immediately taken up by Col. Durvea.

Much has been said about my placing two New York regiments under a galling fire, and holding them there without orders for more than an hour. In regard to this, I have to say, that when our men were retiring from the field the First and Second New York regiments, sent as rein-forcements, arrived. I immediately ordered them to form in line of battle to protect the retiring regiments until they could pick up and bring of their dead and wounded. Had I not done this our loss must have been much greater, as the enemy rere evidently preparing to follow. It may be well to mention that while these two regiments were helding this position, their entire loss did did not exceed two men killed and wounded. No greater benefit could have been derived to our arms had we taken the battery at Big Bethel, for to have held the position would have seriously embarrassed us, if indeed, it would not have been an utter impossibility. And as we were neither prepared, nor of sufficient force to proceed to attack Yorktown, I regard it as a very ill-advised silventure at best, apparently without any other object than to try the calibre of the enemy, which, un der the circumstances was hardly warranted. After the battle had taken place, and public opinion had fastened on me the approbrium of the defeat, I applied for a Court of Inquiry, that the facts might be set aright and the blame, it here was any, rest on the proper officer. In answer to my application, asy, my demand, I reeived but one reply, that a Court of Inquiry would reveal fartoo much that wouldinjure theservice. I submit the above facts ten just community, not for my justification alone, but that the public may the better understand and judge of an affiir about which so many false statements have been

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Freetown, Mass., Aug. 3d, 1861.

E. W. Pience.

Among the army appointments recently made we notice in addition to those already noticed, the names of the following Ver-

Thomas H. Halsey, Paymaster. James W. Carpenter, Paymaster. Lyman H. Stone, Surgeon. Orville E. Babcock, 24 Lieutenant of En

Henry A. Smalley, Capt. 24 Artillery. Henry C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermas-Edward Williston, 2d Artillery.

Wm. Sweet, 1st Infantry. Avery B. Cain, Lieut, 4th Infantry. Geo. T. Hodges, Lieut. 6th Infantry. Wm. G. Edgerton, Capt. 11th Infantry. Dunbar R. Ransom, Capt. 12th Infantry. Charles A. Webb and Joseph Bush, Capains 13th Infantry.

Ed. W. Smith, of Illinois, (sorn in Vt.,) Henry S. Burton, Major 18th Infantry.

Chas. E. Dennison, of Illinois, (born in Vt.,) Capt. 18th Infantry. Henry W. Closson, Capt. 18th Infantry. Egbert Phelps, 1st Lieut. 19th Infantry. Abner R. Benedict, of New York, (form-

erly of Burlington,) Lieut. 4th Infantry.

CONFIRMATION OF COL. PHELES AS BRIGA DIER GENERAL .- We are gratified to see the annuagement of the confirmation of Col. Phelis of the Vt. 1st Regiment as Brigadier General. The Colonel has been in command of Newport News, and in the discharge with high credit of all the duties of a brigadier for two months past. He was placed in that time, perhaps when we get back to Vermont. By | position over the heads of officers his supefor a few days past owing to the rumor, that we | the arrangement because they knew his sucannot be held out of the state more that three perior abilities. While in this position he and drill—a thing latherto much neglected to overrule their painful dispensations to the furtherance of the best interests of all the people of

> BURGLARIES. - The St. Albans' Messenger, a gold watch valued at \$100, and between remains to be seen. \$30 and \$40 in money, taken. Several their pantaloons' pockets, in their sleeping | rights of the several States unimpaired." parts of the State within the last few days. It is well for our citizens to be on their

Lieut. Kennison, and left next morning for left behind by the regiment, having been in the hospital sick with measles.

A SECESSION NEWSPAPER SQUELCHED .-The Standard office at Concord, N. H., was torn to pieces Phursday afternoon, by a mob composed of the soldiers of the returned 1st N. H. regiment and of citizens.

The soldiers demanded the retraction of an abusive article in the Standard, which has been a secession sheet, and the proprietors, Messrs Palmer, shook pistols and axes out of the windows and dared the mob, while the city authorities endeavored to quell the disturbance.

The Palmers fired four shots, wounding two of the soldiers. The office was imme. lar were melted off--and the gas added to diately gutted and the materials burned in the street. The Palmers took refuge in the attic, but were finally found and carried to It was by the direction of the commanding the police station, protected by the police, though with difficulty.

STATE FAIR. We have received a neatly printed pamphlet, from the press of J.L. McIndoe, Windsor, containing a list of the premiums, rules for exhibitors, &c., of the Eleventh Annual Fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, which will be held at Rutland, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of September next. We understand that it is the intention of the Management of the Society to make efficient exertions to have this coming Fair interesting and attractive.

We do not notice any thing peculiarly different in the arrangement of premiums. from what has been the practice of late years, except the announcement of a Sweep stake's Premium of \$50 for the best Stallion, and \$25 each, for the best Bull and best

who will be remembered as a graduate of of Vermont, it is said has been appointed to able members of the board. organize and take the command of the company of Sharp Shooters to be raised in this State for Berdan's regiment. Dr. Weston graduated at Norwich University, under Gen. Ransom, and was two or three years

a member of the Boston Cadets. This regiment is to be composed of the best marksmen. No man is admitted who does not shoot, at 600 feet distance, ten consecutive shots at an average of five inches from the bull's eye. That is, the aggregate distance of the whole ten shots must not exceed tifty inches.

Some of the Canadian papers show a speaking desire to favor the Southern rebellion and to disparage the U. S. Government, which is disgraceful to them, and must be despicable in the eyes of all high minded persons in the previnces. A few days ago the Boston Journal, by way of satirical comment on the ridiculous forth-pattings of many papers in the way of laying down plans for the campaign, confessed itself quite unable to cape with all the difficulties of the subject-and said it would have " to rosign the matter into the hands of the constituted authorities." Whereupon, the Montreal Transcript takes up the Journal's satire as a grave presentment of governmental policy, and impudently adds --

" These of course are not the opinions of a journalist, but they are unmistakably indications of the procrastinating spirit on which the government is conducted. And they the Foreign powers of Europe continue pas- aim could be taken with advantage. sive spectators of a course which unhinges country will not long be delayed, in the face not the gift of prophecy to foretell.'

A RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

A late number of the "Temperance Adrocate," of England, the organ of the British Temperance League"-an importsion. We copy it the more cheerfully as it seems to be an expression of national sympathy, as well as of int rest in the Temperance cause in this e untry :

Seconded by Nr. P. Sinclair, of Edinburgh. That we embrace this occasion of our annual oference to tender to the officers of the various Temperance organizations of the United States our warmest sympathy in the deeply trying cirumstances in which they are now placed; out cations of life, or otherwise engaged, it may be seen by all nations that abstinence from all intoxcating liquors is out of the most influential preservatives of the citizen and the pairiot; and our carnest hopes that they may be guided to the use of such means as may be best calculated to maintain their membership intact, the purity of their principles, and the honor of the cause. That it would be peculiarly gratifying to the Temperance men of Great Britain if this expression of heart-felt sympathy with their Temperance brothren in America could be communicated to them, wherever duty and patriotism may call them. That we earnestly implore the All-wise Disneaser of events United States. That these resolutions be transmitted to the officers of the various Temperance organizations, and to the Temperates press of erica, with a request that they may be given as much publicity as possible.

KENTUCKY ELECTION .- The returns of the lay night and \$103 in money stolen. Mr. Legi-latine will be Union men. What is to tobert Kinsley's house was also entered and | be understood by Union men in Kentucky |

The Louisville Journal says . " The victory other citizens heard a noise during the night of Monday signifies clearly, as respects the in their dwellings. Although they missed external relations of the State, that Kentucky closed before retiring being opened, is evi- Confederacy, and is in favor of prosecuting dence that burglars had been around. In the war to defend and maintain the supremthe case of Mr. Bramerd, as also in that of | acy of the Constitution, and to preserve the | foe. Mr. Kindey, the money was taken from Union with all the dignity, equality and

An Injunction against ex-Senator Mason. The Philadelphia Inquirer says

On Monday Mr. Benjamin Chew, of Germantown, applied to Judge Ludlow for an injunction o prevent Senator Mason from taking funds out of any estate in which he is interested, located in the Twenty-second ward, in this county. In asking for the order Mr. Chew said . "I apply to your honor for an order to prevent James M. Mason justly but cruelly, and they have determined squad of fifty-one men belonging to the Third Vermont volunteers, arrived at New York Wednesday night, under command of large sum has been taken out of the state by that yery remarkable traiter, and I have no prospect. very remarkable traitor, and I have no prospect of ever getting retribution if the balance of the Washington, via Harrisburgh.-They were funds is taken away." Judge Ludlow suggested funds is taken away. Judge hand notice could be that a citation might issue, and notice could be made by publication. Senator Mason has ten days made by publication. Senator Mason has ten days injury.

"I admire the prisoner. He seemed to When clothes Mr. Mason are brothers-in-law.

> INCENDIARY FIRE -The town was roused at half past three A M on Monday, by a general fire alarm. The fire proved to be in the old Howard store on Church street, which has been occupied for a year or more past by II. Lynd as a hat and for store. It originated in the cellar. The floor being an unusually thick one, the flames did not work through it, but crept up the side of the building between the elaphoards and wainscoting, and broke out upon the outside. The leaden pipe connections of the gas meter in the celthe amount of flume. The fire was discovof our guardian angel, she watches by the cradle
>
> the mount of flume. The fire was discovof our guardian angel, she watches by the cradle ered by Mrs. Lynd, who was waked, as she of our helpless infancy, consoles us in the adver- Better, said f, wait that time than hazard a batstates, by the smoke and crackling. She the couch of sickness, a ministering spirit, unterroused the family, which occupied the upper rified by the breath of pestilence or the fear of death. Woman is subject to many trials from part of the store, including two young men | which man is exempt, and her native deli who were boarders; the alarm was given; the engines came and the fire was soon extinguished. The damage is about \$50 to the huilding on which there was no proved. the building, on which there was an insurance of \$1000, and about \$150 to the stock of goods (which was injured by smoke and water only), on which there was an insurance of \$1600. The character of the build-existence. Dropsy, Erysipelas, and Hys'erize are a few of the disorders entailed upon the hapstructures, were such that the risk of a sweeping conflagration was considerable. There seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, no fire having been used for some time in or near the cellar, which was easily accessible through a door, without lock, in the rear.

the University of Vermont at the one, and would deceive any but experts. | Crescent.

DR. E. WESTON, Jr., of W. Randolph | late annual meeting. We hope the report is true, and if so that they will the Medical Department of the University accept, for we are sure they will prove value

> THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PETERS.-The untimely end of the rebel privateer Petrelformerly the U. S. revenue outter Aiken, taken possession of by the rebels at Charleston last November-by being blown to pieces by the guns of the U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, which was mistaken for a merchantman off Charleston Harbor, is thus related by the Philadelphia Press of the 8th inst

As the stranger came down, the St. Law- of a gentlemanly officer. rence hoisted all sail and affected to be again ous to get out to sea. In reality, however, she was edging closer in to shore and making arrangements below to receive the reckless visitor with appropriate largeness. Directly a shot came skipping over the water, falling into the sea a few rods ahead of the frigate and a number followed it in quick succession, but nearly all either striking beyond or passing over. The final discharge consisted of grape and canister, which made some little falliance with the frigate's rigging, and admonished the commander that the play was

growing serious. At this time the vessels were within speaking distance, and a man in uniform was seen mounted upon the pirate's deck, who shouted to the St. Lawrence to lay to and send over a boat. The crew were distinctly seen flourishing their cutlasses and the gunners ramming and pointing their guns. carried three guns, supposed to be rifled can-non. Then the St. Lawrence threw up her

broad decks were filled with seamen in blue jackets, armed with muskets, who sprang into the shrouds and ran out on the yards, lying prone in the maintop, on the bowsprit naturally lead to the question, how long will in the forecastle, and at every point where

In a word, the ugly merchantman was the commerce of the world, without produ- metamorphosed into a bristling war ship, eing any of the effects in the restoration of with a man at every point, and a broadside order and obedience to civil authority it is of cannon looking into eyes of the pirates. stensibly designed to re-establish? That | The latter, taken aback, recoiled a moment; the recognition of the South as a sovereign but before they had time for action, even for thought, the guns belched forth iron and fire, of this policy of shifts and evasions, it needs splintering the masts, cutting the rigging and the sails as with knives, breaking the the ship's boat or in wrestling with the sea. stand its duties, know its hardships, and ant Society which celebrated its ticenty-ser- full of driftwood. Many of the men jumped made in serving their country in the tented

a sign of surrender. The St. Lawrence still continued the fire minutes from the discharge of her first gun, the selection of Col. Phelps as the commandthe vessel swayed heavily and went under, ing officer of the Brigade at Newport News. Carpenter, was a former Philadelphian, Le- days be, promoted to the rank of Brig. Gening in Southwark.

The officers of the St. Lawrence now discovered the life boat and the flag of humilia the rebels, and finally passed them on board is mustered out of service. ship, where they were ironed as fast as received, and securely confined below.

The prisoners were transferred to the Flag, await the action of the proper authorities. The captain of the Petrel was Wm. Perry, a That it | North Carolinian. The officers and crew

A BRAVE MAN ON THE HANDS OF REBELS .-An intercepted latter written by a rebel at one of the forts opposite Pickens to a friend in the Gulf States gives the following ne-

"We had some little excitement at the Fort last night and this morning, caused by the arrival among us of a man from Pickens. It seems that he was bathing on his side of the channel, a mile and three eighths distant from here, and he swam beyond his depth. of Thursday says the dwelling house of Mr. | late election in Kentucky for members of the | Both wind and tide being against him he Lawrence R. Brainerd was entered Wednes- Legislature indicate that three-fourths of the came over to us, and threw himself upon the mercy of the commander, Major Gregory, who, we think, treated him very badly.

" He appeared to be a noble fellow. When asked whether he was a deserter, he replied, No, sir, I am a gentleman. Major Gregory tried to get some information from him is regards the state of defence in which Pickens was, but he refused to give any, nothing, yet the fact of doors which they Is opposed to the recognition of the Southern upon which Gregory ordered himto be gagged -- horrible--and sent to Barraneas prison. This may be the rule of war, but may Heaven deliver us from ever maltreating a helpless

"The Madison Rifles consulted about the propriety of suffering the order to be carried out, but they were advised by their own officers not to interfere; that if they did they should be punished for mutiny; besides they did not know the true real cause of the

" 11 o'clock .- Just returned from a small group of friends who were discussing animatedly the question whether or not the prisoner was treated justly. They came to the conclusion that he was not only treated un-General Bragg will express his indignation at the bad manner in which the prisoner d be was treated, and will, if possible, redress the

feel no fear of foes or death. When clothes were given him, he said that if he ever lived to get back he would return their equivalent in money. When told that he would be shot if he did not answer the questions put to him, he told Gregory to shoot if he chose; that one death was all a soldier could die .-At one time he was highly insulted at the treatment, and even prepared to spit on the insolent man who dared to try to torce him to betray his friends. Such men are rarely found, and when they are should command respect even from their encuties.'

WORAN-HER INFLUENCE AND MISSION !- The effect of woman on society is beautifully displayed by the extraordinary power she exerts in ameliarating the rude asperities of life, while the light of her smile sheds its mellowing rays upon the sities of our manhood, and is ever to be found at or regulating the various functional disorder incidental to the female system, whether it be at tne first blush of womanhood or at the turn of life, at which latter period negligence is productive of consequences so frightful that death itself would be far preferable to such a mockery of less victim. But a timely recourse to these incomparable remedies will prevent the nervous, flushes, and fainting fits, and the general pros-tration of the system. Medical men prescribe t'em in all cases of private practice, as much for their simple ingredients as for the safety and certainty of their results in their action on the female constitution .- Ladies' Scrap Book.

Counterfeit Fives and Tess-On the Prescott Bank of Lowell, Mass., were discovered in circulation in Troy on Friday.

CAPT. DREW A PRISONER AT RICHMOND .-We are glad to be able to announce the safety, though not the health or treedom, of Captain JOHN T. DREW of Co. G. 21 Regiment, re. ported missing since the Battle at Bull Run. A letter (which we have been permitted to see) was received from him Scturday, dated at Richmond, Va., July 26th, where he is held as a prisoner of war. He states that he was regiment held there, and believes these are placed in an ambulance by some of the soldiers on the retreat, and was overtaken by the rebel cavalry. He wrote from the sick bed Junction, wounded. to which he was still confined, and said that he had a kind physician and was in charge

FIRST. VT. REGIMENT.

The I rst Regiment Vermont Volunteers. whose term of enlistment expired on the broken up altogether, is now reported to be 24 mst., left Fortress Monroe Monday morning, August 5th, and arrived at Brat. ception of new musicets and a hetter quality tleboro Tuesday night a few minutes after of food and additional clothing. Shoes are twelve o'clock, having made the passage in | now on the way from Pennsylvania for this about forty hours. As the time of the ar- regiment. rival of this regiment was a matter of uncertainty to all our citizens until a late hour Tuesday afternoon, and the hour was so unseasonable, the preparation for the reception of the soldiers was less ample than it would otherwise have been. As it was, some of our most active and energetic citizens apon this short notice filled the Town Hall with suitable accommodations for the refreshment of the troops. Provisions, She coffee, and ice water were prepared in abundance, and mattrasses sufficient for the entire regiment were spread. The engine ports and disclosed a whole broadside of can- companies came out in torchlight procession non, with the gunners at the breech of the as an escort, and carriages were provided for guas, holding lighted fuses, and directly the the sick. But, contrary to the expectation and desires of our citizens, the troops were ordered to encamp in the cars. A guard was detailed and none were allowed to leave. Thus these preparations were of no avail save to a few soldiers who happened to get

away unobserved before the guard was set. During its three months' service the regiment, as most of our readers are aware, has been stationed at Newport News, the furthest point in Virginia occupied by federal troops. About half the regiment were at the Big Beshel fight, where, under the lead of Lieut. Col. Washburn, they achieved whatever of glory there was in that ill starred affair. Not one of them have been killed in battle, spars and the booms, and literally carving and but four have been wounded, all of Maj. Wadsworth, Aid to Gen. McDowelli, the schooner into pieces, and opening gulfs whom have recovered. We understand that Col. J. A. Peck, Ex-Maj. of the Regulars into which the waters rushed, as through full one-half of the regiment are prepared J. H. Martindale, graduate of West Point sluices, filling the hold, and admonishing to re-enlist during the war. They have | O. M. Mitchell, Prof. of Astronom the rebels that their sole hopes of life lay in been long enough in the service to under- Cincinnati, Ohio, a graduate of West Point. The fire still continued, and the water was appreciate the sacrifices necessary to be overboard, and the rest. launching the life- field. Under these circumstances, they will Fortress Monroe, now in the hands of Ganboat, jumped in and held up a white fing as | prove a valuable accession to our future | Butler.

regiments. The regiment is now under command of with small arms, but directing their aim at | Lieut, Col. P. T. Washburn, who has done the hulk and not at the small boat, the crew, | the chief duties of commanding officer durexcepting 4 men, were not injured. In 10 | ing the last two months, in consequence of carrying down 4 men, one of whom, named As Col. Phelps has been, or will in a few eral, he remained at Fortress Monroe in the discharge of his duties, but we are sure all our citizens will be pleased to learn as we tion. They dropped a beat and made out to | do, that he will be here before the regiment |

The officers and men of this regiment are generally in good condition. There are but about 20 on the sick list. These are chiefly cases of ague, arising from the climate where taken to Philadelphia, and put in prison to troops have been located, and prostration following from mensles. There have been as yet been but four deaths in the regiment -Sergeant Bennett of the Middlebury company, Privates Underwood and Lougee of the Bradford Company, and Quartermaster Sergeant Dana H. Whitney of Woodstock, who was recently shot by the rebels while he was out on a foraging expedition. Private Carlin, of the Woodstock company, tell out of a window while at Fortress Monroe a few days since and fractured his skull. He was left at the Fortress alive but no hopes are Great Bethel. One white woman, an inentertained of his recovery. The men look | valid, was burnt to death in the great conhardy from exposure and exercise, but their | flagration. uniforms are decidedly the worse for wear. It is very evident even to the most unpracused observer that these soldiers have on no holiday excursion. They look and act the soldier, and their movements and

evolutions evince the careful drill and discipline to which they have been subjected. The regiment is encamped on the Fair Ground about one mile a uth of the village. The field is very level, the grounds are ample for any regimental evolutions, and the soil is dry and sandy yet covered with a beautiful turf. Water in sufficient quantities has express themselves much pleased with their ocation and accommodations. The regiment | charged by orders from his Government. will probably remain in camp from four to seven days before they will be mustered out of the service of the United States. The it now known when he will be here. As gardless of the blockade. The British Connone of the soldiers have been paid anything as yet since they were mustered in, their pay roll will be quite ample, and the process of

payment somewhat prolonged. Ample arrangements have been made for Friday that several hundred rebel troops had furnishing the troops with an abundant supply of fresh provisions which the poor fellows, heretofore chiefly confined to salt junk and hard bread, will enjoy with a keen relish. The Bradford company are in possession | The Union men of Barboursville had sent of a bright and intelligent specimen of the into the neighboring counties for assistance 'contraband' who managed to escape from | to repel the rebels. Fortress Monroe against the orders and in spite of the vigilance of the officers, by secreting himself in a box with the Captain's baggage. He is a full blood darkey about 19 | the American Consul at Genou, and that the years of age, and flourishes the name of Pompey Lee," he having been the property of Richard Lee of the Virginia cavalry, who lived a few miles from Big Bethel. He is delignted with his escape, but thinks his late master made a "bad go" in not taking the \$1500 offered for him a few months since. He has two brothers who are now "contraband" -one of whom is with the 1st New York Regiment and the other with the Hawkin's Zouaves .- Vermont Phoenix.

COL. BURNSIDE ON THE BATTLE OF BULL Run.—At a reception given to Col. Burnside on Tuesday, at Newport, R. I., that officer. referring to the Bull Run battle, said :

"I called upon Gen. McDowell and expressed my dissent to the policy of fighting the enemy at that time. Senator Wilson was present and looked at me when I made the remark, as though I was officers at his headquarters on the night before the battle, but he (McDowell) was not present until 10 o'clock, and then nothing was to be heard but the reception of orders for the following day. On the return of our troops to Washington I felt so much anxiety about the fate of that city, that I tendered them for its defence to Gen. Scott, not doubting they would stay a few days after the expiration of the term of service. He replied, there is no danger." Two days afterward, in company with Gov. Sprague, I called upon Gen. Scott and repeated my apprehensions and renewed the offer of assistance. Gen. Scott gave me in detail his reasons for not apprehending an attack on Washington, and told what the rebels would do, and, added Col. Burnside, with emphasis, everything that the old General predicted then

A NARROW Escape. - During the fight at Manassas, says one of our most respectable exchanges, one of the Tiger Zouaves, belonging to Wheat's battalion, while skirmishing with the 69th Regiment of NewYork, in the morning, drew up his rifle and fired. Just as he was withdrawing his piece from his shoulder, a ball from the enemy entered the It is stated that J. S. Adams Esq. of this place and W. C. Shith Esq. of St. Albans were elected members of the Corporation of

WAR ITEMS.

There was a little skirmish Thursday night between guards beyond Alexandria, and two rebels were killed.

A letter received friday from Lieut, Parks of the 1st Mich., dated 29th, says he is a prisoner, with hundreds of others, in Richmond. More than 30 officers are with him. He has the names of fifty-in of his

Col. Butterworth, Lieuts, Marsh, Warner, Perkins, and others, are still at Mass.

Twenty thousand Austrian rifled muske: were sent forward to Gen. Framont File day, per Adams Express. I wenty thousand more are alr ly in New York and will soon follow.

The 21 Pennsylvania regiment, Col.

Manns, which was on the point of had efficient and well disposed, because of the re-Gen. Stone has been assigned a separat-command to be stationed at the Point of

Rocks, where, it is presumed, the rebels intend ultimately to establish a strong battery, to intercept the transportation of supplies from Baltimore to the upper Polome. Col. Hamilton of the 3d Wisconsin regiment has been appointed to command the third brigade of the division in place of Gen. Stone. Point of Rocks is guarded by the N. York 28th, Col. Donnelly, strengthened by dotachments from o her regiments. The section of Virginia opposite the Point

of Rocks is thoroughly scouted by night. Experiments with Maj. Doubleday's siege guns Friday, against the heights across the Potemac, were very satisfactory. The rifled guns had a range of a one mile and three quarters, and the shells struck with great accuracy.

The naval constructor, charged with the particular duty of examining and accepting vessels, reports that he has twice examined Vanderbilt's steamers, and considers them unfit for blockading purposes.

The President Friday made the following additional appointments of Brigadier Generals for the Volunteer force. Cols. Blenker and Sloan of the Volunteers; and It is stated that Gen. Wool has certainly

Several vessels have come into port, recaptured from privateers. The Mary Alice was taken by the Wabash on the 2), with a

prise crew from the privateer Dixio, which had captured her on the 25th. The Dixie is a fore and aft schooner, about 180 tons, painted black, and carries 3 guns. The Mary Alice reached New York vesterday and reports that while she was in tow, the Wabash also captured the brig Sarah Starr, which had no hailing port or papers. The Quaker City brought into Old Point

Comfort, on Saturday, the prize schooner George G. Baker, of Galveston, and her confederate crew of 4 men in irons. The Baker was taken the day before by the privateer York, while on her way from Galveston, (where she had been seized by the U. S. vessels) to New York. The U.S. gui bont Union gave chase to the York, and the pirates, unable to escape, ran their vescl ashore. The Union set her on fire and then chased the Baker. The U.S. crew that was on board the Baker when the rebels

The few houses remaining in Hampton Thursday morning have not yet been destroved by the infederates who are now near

beaching their vessel.

captured her, were carried off by them after

There are now 1000 negroes in and about Fortress Monroe, who are cared for by the

It is reported that one of Gen. Magrader's captains penetrated within the line of pickets at Newport News and declared the place too strong to be attacked.

The Spanish Minister announced to the Secretary of State Saturday that the seven American vessels captured by the confederate been carried on the ground. The soldiers | privateer Sumter, and carried into the port of Cienfuegos, as prizes, have been dis-

The Richmond newspapers of Saturday

announce officially that Admiral Dundas in-

tends to take his fleet into Charleston, re-

sul at Washington states, however, that he has no official authority for such a statement. A report reached Winchester, Ky., on come into Kentucky by Cumberland Gap, and were marching on Barboursville with the supposed intention of seizing 50,000

It is reported that Goribaldi has offered his services to the U.S. Government through

pounds of bacon and robbing the bank there.

rank of Major General has been offered him. The Herald state that Prince Napoleon was courteously received at Manassas. He was pressed by Beauregard and Johnston to visit Richmond, but declined. Some of his suite reviewed about 60,000 troops at Manassas. They were dirty, ragged and looked half starved. Five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry are at Fairfax. They have but a few pieces of field artillery, and have no serious intentions of fortifying the

No trains have been allowed to run eastward of the Tennessee river from Metaphis, for the past few days. It is supposed that the rolling stock is engaged in transporting troops to Union City, Tenn.

The New York Observer has a letter from

I am one of five ministers, of three differnt denominations, in a single company, armed for the defense of our rights and liberties -three of whom are between 50 and 60 years old. And I tell you in all candor, and in the fear of God, that if you or any of the brethren who have urged on this diabolical war, come on with the invading army, I would slay you with as hearty good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the midnight assassin.

The Observer hopes the parson may pay the \$25 he owes them before his bloodthirsty

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS .- In Ohio the Democratic convention nominated H. J. Jewett for Governor and John Scott Harrison for Lieutenant-Governor. It recommended the Legislatures of the States to call a National convention for settling the present difficulties, and restoring and preserving the Union, and condemned the President's late attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

RAHLROAD ACCIDENT .- We learn that a man named Exekial Robinson, employed on the Radroad was killed at St. Albans this morning, being run over by the mail train,